LATER NEWS.

FIRE broke out at night in the factory of

rossman & Kluentner, Allentown, Penn., to-

tally destroying it and a number of small

buildings attached. As the firemen who

were standing on the ladders and in the

building were doing their utmost to subdue

the flames, the north and south walls sud-

denly fell outward, and some fifteen men

were covered with the debris. Streams of

water were immediately directed upon the

ruins covering the men, which prevented

Five men were killed, and eleven seriously

niured by the fallen walls.

some of them from being burned to death-

BETWEE: 5,000 and 6,000 buildings were

submerge by the rising waters in Pittsburg

and Allegne w City. These buildings in cluded the resignoes of 25,000 people, 10,000

whom were not able to occupy their

homes. Fifteen thousand persons were tem-

porarily thrown out of employment by the

toppage of mills and factories. A number

HENRY S. CHURCH, city chamberlain of

Froy, N. Y., disappeared suddenly, and an

xamination of his accounts showed that he

An immense ice gorge, thirty miles long

and in some places twenty feet high, formed

in the Susquehanna river. At Wilkesbarre,

Penn., the gorge suddenly broke with a loud

report, and in less than three hours the river

rose seventeen feet, flooding miles of terri-

tory. Immense ice jams also formed on the

An entire square in the central part of Hazelton, Penn., a town of 8,000 inhabitants,

suddenly caved in, causing great consterna-

tion. The drop was caused by the giving

way of the timber in a mine underneath the

own. Three or four houses, including a

otel, were wrecked, and many other build-

By a collision between two trains near

Lexington, Ky., five colored section hands

were instantly killed and fifteen others in-

THE Ohio legislature passed a bill appro-

peretofore referred to it on the same general

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, representing

the Western Union Telegraph company, ap-

eared before the House committee on post-

offices and post roads, and made a long argu-

nent against the proposed bill establishing a

postal telegraph. He said that should either

of the three bills before Congress to-morrow

become a law the problem of government

control of the telegraph would not be solved.

Official advices from Cairo announces

that the total number of Baker Pasha's troops

killed near Tokar was 2,250. This includes

ninety-six officers, sixteen of whom were

tle, a member quoted statistics which de-

was a defaulter to the extent of \$80,000.

of persons were drowned, and the estimated

occuniary damage is \$3,000,000.

Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

ngs were more or less damaged.

THE GRUMBLER. He grumbles in the morning, On rising from his bed, He grumbles at his breakfast, At the coffee, cakes and bread the garden.' He grumbles at his napkin, He grumbles at his knife, He grumbles at the table-cloth And grumbles at his wife; He grumbles at the paper While he's reading o'er the news He grumbles at the cobbler When he buys a pair of shoes.

He grumbles at the prices,

He grumbles at the summer

He grumbles at a question,

He grumb'es at a smile;

He grumbles at his daughter

At something very funny.

He grumbles at the rich man,

He grumbles at the poor,

He grumbles at the beggars

He grumbles at his rent-day.

He grumbles in the sunshine.

He grumbles in the shade.

If it stands before the door,

Is dropped upon the floor.

He grumbles in his little room,

He grumbles on the stairs,

He grumbles after prayers.

He grumbles in his sleep

said Lally Hilton.

his waistcoat.

always declared.

bly help it," said Rose.

While lying in his bed-

And I often fancy to myself

He'll grumble when he's dead

SEEKING HIS FORTUNE.

He had a manuscript poem in his trav-

which were meant to reflect in a sarcastic

style on the leading follies and frivoli-

ties of the day, and the notes of a novel-

ette which he intended some day to

from the country desire for an outfit ?

venir, and then separated by

o'clock train for the great city wherein

according to his hopes and dreams, were

centered all the germs of his future pros

perity.
Mrs. Petronel did not remember him

just at first. This was a little awkward.

especially as her sisters-two pretty

plump young ladies-stood watching the

scene behind the statue of Psyche in the

the antipodes.

Willis Hilton blushed, stammered and

Family at the farm-house all well? So

glad to hear it! But I won't detain you

in his ears which sounded very like-

"The assurance of these country peo

And Mrs. Petronel smiled him out of

any longer. Good-bye?"

den or painful.

in the meantime---

but I've been running so fast!"

He grumbles all the way to church

And he grumbles if a crumb of bread

He grumbles at a wagon

At church he grumbles at the people

Who are standing in the aisle.

When she wants a little money,

When they knock upon his door.

When the landlord's to be paid.

And he grumbles when she laughs

He grumbles at his feet

He grumbles at his stocks,

He grumbles at the clock When it's striking out the hour, And he grumbles at the "deluge," night, although the horse-cars thun-When there comes a little shower. He grumbles at the children When they're playing in the street, He grumb'es at the butcher, might at "5 o'clock in the morning." At the way he cuts the meat. He grumbles at his little dog, If it only wags its tail, termined to make it a success." And when the wind but gently blows He grumbles at the "gale."

He grumbles when a bill comes in No matter though 'tis small. He grumbles at the servants, He grumbles at us all. He grumbles at the darkness, the elegant reception-rooms of high-When he has to light the gas, And he grumbles at the matches The unhappy, grumbling ass!

mon show in the next man!" When he buys a pair of socks. When the sun is rather warm, And he grumbles at the "winter Every time we have a storm.

> look at them, sir-" faltered Willis. "Much obliged; but we'd rather not, said the spectacled gentleman. "John, hand me the directory! And this, with trifling variations, was the programme of the day.

tor gave a groan. "My dear young man," said he, "you

"Of course he'll make his fortune!" "A man with his talents cannot possidistinct. "I wish I was going to the city," said Joe, the younger brother, with a sigh which was pumped up from the very soles are not afraid of work. And Willis Hilton smiled in a superior fashion and looked after the key of his new leather satchel, while, at the same fervently. "And I am most grateful for time, he made sure that the steel chain of

his silver watch-Uncle Zephaniah's gift -was securely attached to the button of Willis Hilton was a genius-at least, so his mother, his Uncle Zephaniah and secret, and sat dilligently to work on the the principal of the district school had

newspaper wrappers. Kate Petronel said she thought he had done right when next she came to Mrs. eling-bag, as well as a series of sketches. Rhodes' to help with the house linen. "But I don't see why you left the farm." said she, looking at him with those clear, hazel, soft eyes of hers over a heap of dis abled table-napkins.

And what more could any young man Mrs. Petronel, who had visited at the farm house summer before last (and whose big trunk couldn't be carried up in the country!" the winding stairway, but had to be left

in the milk-room during the whole of then and there he made up his mind. her sojourn), had told him, when she went away, always to consider her house, he farm. in Blackford Square, his home, and honest Willis had taken her at her "Why.

So he kissed the old grandmother, "Eh?" said Uncle Zeph. wrung Uncle Zeph's horny hand, hugged genius, Willis, you know!" the girls all around, and gave little Joe his one-bladed knife as a parting sou-

aid Willis, with a smile. "At all events I've determined to come back and display abilities on the farm. My wife like the idea, and—" "Your wife!" said Uncle Zephaniah.

'that's the best news I've heard yet!" explained, wishing himself, the while, in ten how to make and like rhyme, but he tilizing a field of rye.

"So awkward of me!" said Mrs. Petronel, with a suden gleam of recollection. "But you know it is ages And when Mrs. Petronel, of Blackford since I saw you. I remember now per-fectly. Mr. Hilton, to be-sure! How good of you to come and call! I'm only sorry we are just going out. I would ask Willis are deaf. you to dinner to-morrow, only there are

a lot of people coming who would all be again," says Kate, screwing up her rose-bud of a mouth in a most decided manstrangers to you, and you wouldn't enjoy it at all. But I hope you will drop in ner. And Willis only laughs, and resome evening when we are all alone. marks, sagely:

"My love, your will is law!"

A Lighthouse Heroine's Home.

A Newport (R. I.) correspondent says the front door with so bland an air that Within a short mile of the quay at Newour poor hero hardly knew that he had port. Lyme rock rises out of the water been civilly dismissed, until he found of Narragansett Bay. On this rock himself standing on the outside of the huge black-wainut panels, with an echo stands the old lighthouse which was tended for many years by the father of Ida Lewis, and of which she now under the seal of the Government commission. ple! Why, they are the merest strangers in the world to me!" is keeper. Securing the services of the captain of a diminutive boat I sailed on Willis Hilton bit his lip; the color mounted in a burning flood to his cheek. | the waters blue to her abode for the pur-Had some one knocked him down, the pose of paying her my respects. As we approached the rock an immense mastiff, revulsion could not have been more sudwith head and paws like a lion and a a piece of sheet iron. roar like far-off thunder, came to its ex-Mrs Petronel had stayed six weeks at treme verge and disputed our landing. marked. Hilton Farm, and he had driven her out, He was entirely successful until the taken her to the prettiest places in the neighborhood, collected ferns and grasses heroine appeared, called him off in the lowest of tones, and locked him up in an for her-in short, been her faithful sernow she ignored the invitation she had little house on the top of which rests every day in the year. Several years ago vant and cavalier the whole time-and years warned the navigator of hidden dangers, and at once entered into easy in the summer, a few years ago the number reaching thousands in one season. "I all bearing suitable inscriptions in testi-

teapot from the officers at Fort Adams, Miss Lewis is rather above medium height, of somewhat slender figure, good gent. Everything about her and her dyed her hair for so many years. She communicated the intelligence that her daughter was forty years old, at which machines are of various sizes and makes, Miss Ida evinced a slight tinge of annoy- ranging in capacity from twenty-five to

so cordially given, and "hoped he would | the beacon light which has for so many drop in some evening when they were all And he thought of his slender stock of and unrestricted conversation. She said money, and wondered what he had better | that she had for twenty five years lived do? Of course there would not be so on that rock; that she used to be fond much sordid difficulties to consider when of going into the city once in awhile, he had once sold his poem and found a but that she cared very little for it now; and dropped out in market for his "Satirical Sketches." But | that she always had a great many visitors "Mr. Hilton? Oh, I beg your pardon, And Willis found himself unexpected- Congress, the State of Massachusetts, and three associations of millers in different ly vis-a-vis with a pretty, rosy girl, who the city of Newport, and a solid silver States resolved to buy no wheat that had

was very much out of breath. heard what my sister-in-law said to you; monial of her heroism in rescuing so fore a milling journal advised the millers "I am Kate Petronel," said she. and, oh, I am so sorry she was rude! I many human beings from watery graves. to put magnets in the spouts through can't invite you to the house, because I'm only there on suffrance; but my cousin, Mrs. Rhodes, keeps a very nice, homelike | features, and great earnest eyes, between | little boarding house on Echo street. I'll brown and gray. While she cannot be show you the place, and she won't charge called handsome, her face is one to inyou snything if you tell her I sent you. Willis Hilton bit his lip. Had his face, then, so plainly revealed the consterna-"I do not wish to live on charity," he apartments bore the evidence of neat-"Oh, but just for the present?" said a venerable old lady, with thick silver from which it is fed in an even sheet over Kate Petronel, persuasively. "Of course hair, was very talkative and discoursed a plate of sheet-iron. The plates serves we've all got to begin in the world. on matters and things, personal and as an armature for a gang of horseshoe And I'm sure you'il like Aunt Rhodes,"

him adieu. "I shall see you sometimes, I hope?" said he, wistfully. "I shouldn't wonder," said Kate. laughing. "I often come to Aunt ance and remarked: "Mother thinks Rhodes,' and help her with the house- she must tell every one my age." But mending, of an evening. And I was at your grandmother's farm-house once, when I was a little girl getting over the object to getting old."

measles, and they were all so kind to me. You were away at school. But I never have forgotten the sweet apples they baked for me, and the big pears I picked for myself off the tree in the corner of

And Kate Petronel ran away with the tears sparkling in her eyes. The house on Echo street lacked the plate-glass and polish of the Blackford Square mansion; but old Mrs. Rhodes made him welcome, gave him the supper he so sorely needed, and showed him to a little room which was barely large enough to hold a cot-bedstead, a washstand, and a six-by-nine looking-glass. And here he slept soundly all the first

dered by at ten-minute intervals, the milk-wagons rattled over the stones, and the rag-and-bottle men aroused in their "My first day in New York!" said Willis Hilton to himself. "And I'm de-Alas, our poor hero! Need we follow him, in turn, to the sanctums of busy editors, who scarcely glanced at the literary treasures over which he had toiled so ceaselessly, to the swarming offices of the newspapers which seemed to spring up by instinct from the revolving presses

toned monthly magazines?
"An epic poem!" ejaculated Mr. Nimple, with his pen between his teeth.
"Young man, where have you been brought up? No, we don't want it. Si-"Sketches?" said the spectacled per-sonage behind the desk, in another "private office." "That sort of thing don't go down nowadays with the reading

"If you would do me the favor to

The last place into which Willis dragged his weary limbs was the office of a thriving illustrated weekly. The edi-

are the thirteenth person who has been here since noon to sell me an article which is perfectly unsalable. Poetry and sketches are played out. Do you see that scrap basket? Well, it has been growing importance. The expense of r emptied twice to-day, and is running over for the third time with just such pretty rhymes and spicy sentences as you have there. We don't even take the trouble to read 'em. But," with a softening of his voice as the haggard young man turned away, "do you really want

"If I don't work I must starve!" said Willis, despairingly.

The editor looked at him with a certain pity in his eyes. Perhaps he, too, had once been a friendless young man from the country.
"Can you write a decent hand!" said

"Here"-pushing forward a sheet of paper-"copy the leading paragraph of o day's paper. Pretty fair—tolerably istinct. Well, we want a man to direct wrappers for us. Ten dollars a week. Not much at first, but it may lead to proit? Yes or no? I've no time to dally!" "I shall be thankful to earn a little money for myself," said Willis Hilton,

this opportunity." And so went out the light of the rising author of Cedar Glen, the genius of the old Hilton farm.

He burned his poems and sketches in

"I wanted to be something above : He had also a change of linen, a founfarmer," said Willis, sadly.
"That's nonsense," said Kate. "A
farmer's is the most independent life in tain pen, some new cravats and a cellu-loid collar, to say nothing of a bottle of camphor, some of Grandmother Smith's the world!" 'Do you think so?" said Willis. salve and some home-made sticking

"Of course I do," Kate responded. "A farmer needn't ask odds of any one. And then only to think of being always in sight of trees, and buttercups, and cloverblossoms! Oh, dear! I only wish I lived Willis Hilton said nothing more, but

And the next autumn he came back to Uncle Zephaniah," said he, 'I've decided to stick to the old busi-

"I am not sure whether I am or not,"

"Kate Petronel," explained Hilton.
"We were married last week. I'm going back after her to-morrow."

"Well," said Uncle Zephaniah. reflectively chewing a dead cherry-leaf, So Mr. and Mrs. Hilton went to housekeeping in a modest way, and throve exeedingly, and Willis has almost forgotis great on selecting a pair of oxen or fer-

Square, hints how fond she is of the country, and how the gaicties of Newport and Saratoga pall upon her senses, Kate and "She shall never be invited here

or rejected accordingly. Bits of Iron in the Grist.

head, two small lathe nails, two pieces of larger nails, one piece of a screw, and things as that?" outhouse. She then invited me into the such grists through their millstones

the genius of the reaping machine man invented an attachment by which the grain was bound into sheaves as it was cut. The binding was done with wire. As a consequence, when the wheat was threshed a good deal of that binding wire went through the thresher wheat. Millers, particularly in the Northwest, found so much in the grain that profits were seriously cut by the in-She showed me her medals, received from | jury done to the millstones. Two or work, of course; and it was not long bewhich the grain was received from the farmer. The miller found that he accumulated not only a lot of binding wire. terest and attract. Her style of conver- came from a grist of fifty bushels. But sation is piquant and vivacious, and al- the magnets had their drawbacks. They though not educated she is very intelli- didn't catch all the iron, and they had to be cleaned by hand. Then an inventor devised a machine which consists of a ness, care, and good taste. Her mother, hopper, into which the grain runs, and on matters and things, personal and as an armature for a gang of horseshoe otherwise, at length. She informed me magnets beneath it, and becoming mag-So Kate led him to the corner of Echo she had the rheumatism in her feet and netized itself, it holds all the metal that street, and pointed out No. 38, and bade Ida insisted that it was because she had reaches it with the grain. Once a min-

\$45 to \$125."-New York Sun.

300 bushels an hour, and in price from

REMARKABLE PEOPLE AND THEIR ABLE LEADER.

Sudden Growth of a People Who Have Given the French Much Trouble-Their Origin. ople of Annam who have given the rench troops so much trouble, the Shanghai (China) Shenpas says:

and he possesses great administrative and organizing ability, by which he has gathered around him adventurous spirits from all quarters. Over twenty years ago, when the imperial troops defeated the Canton rebels, Liu, driven to extremities, took refuge in the northern borders of Annam. The king of Annam was feeble, and could not drive Liu and his gang out by force, so he sent a messenger to offer them protection. This Liu ac-

At that time the Black Flag followers did not amount to more than a few thousands, and they made a treaty with the king of Annam by which they were on the understanding that they and the natives were not to molest each other. After three years of cultivation of the and they obtained still further recogni-Liu succeeded in gaining the favor of the king, who supplied him with oxen and seeds for cultivation. Liu made it his object to draw people to him by kindness and liberality. His good name was published from mouth to mouth everywhere, and multitudes gathered to his standard. The Yellow Flags and White Flags came in close succession, and many natives also gladly placed themselves under his protection. Liu made allotments of land to them all, that they might support themselves by tarming. Thus the population grew and the extent of cultivated land increased. For more than 700 li (200 miles), east and west, there were continuous fields with farm-houses and agricultural towns of

The expense of maintaining such a large population was very great and they were burdened by the taxation of the Annam government; 20, after a period of even years, they took it upon themselves | cisterns are the inflowing of filth from to refuse further payment of taxes, and the King of Annam could not help himself. After this Liu undertook the govagricultural and military affairs, administration of justice, and public appoint-ments, were duly arranged by himself. Punishments were strict and severe. They had beheading, hanging, rattaning, and beating, but no banishment or imprisoment. Each town had a civil and a military chief appointed over it, who su-

and names, or to explain in a rou and water courses. The hills are infested by tigers and wolves. Wood gatherers never venture to go out except in companies. But no other kind of wild beast is so abundant as the monkey. In the stillness of evening, when no sound is heard but the purling of brooks, the monkeys come out in scores and hundreds, screeching and jumping and playing and chasing each other without end. There is a tree called the monkeys' provision tree, about ten feet high, growing all about the hills. Its fruit looks like a pomegranite, but it is hard and harsh, not eatable by men. The monkeys, however, eat it with great avidity. When the Black Flags went there first their When chief article of cultivation was maize, and in late autumn, when the maize was ripe, each monkey would go to the field and pluck a head and put it under his arm, then, with insatiable greed, pluck another and let the first drop, and so on for a score of times, always cropping the as to exclude vermin, made frost-tight, last in its eagerness to take another. Acres | with overflow pipe to carry off impuriof maize would be spoiled in this way in | ties from the bottom and the pump-pipe one night, until the people took measures to frighten the monkeys away. Of late years the colony has enjoyed greater prosperity. The number of Black | Flag people is over 80,000, of the Yellow Flag over 60,000, and those of the White Flag over 30,000. There are also natives of the place numbering more than 20,000. The whole population cannot be less than 200,000. The young men, from seventeen to twenty-four years of age, amounting to 20,000, are all swarthy, stalwart fellows, accustomed to scour the forest and spring the gorges with the agility of monkeys. Theerefor they are fierce and daring in the extreme; nothing can stand before them, and, moreover, they are wonderfully smart and dextrous. Those young men make a formidable army. At present the old Black Flags occupy the mountain pass, which forms, as it were, their inner stronghold. To approach this it is nec-

ssary to pass over a succession of fine precipitous mountain ranges, which stand p like gigantic walls to hinder even the light of birds. There are also two great water barriers which the Black Flags have constructed by diverting the course of the Red river, and strong guards are stationed at all points within hail of each other. Beyond all these barriers is Tien-fu-Chang, with its wide streets-a great commercial cenr-the metropolis of the Black Flags. In Tien-fu-Chang there is a general vamen for the three Flags, and a separate yamen for each. Every person who wants to join them must give an account of his antecedents, and of his connections, if any, with the neighboring people, and must state which Flag he wants to join. Then he is taken to headquarters and examined as to his abilities, and admitted

In a collar box on the desk of a downtown dealer in machinery for flour mills were twenty-seven bits of wire of various lengths and forms, two barbs, one nail

"How is that for a grist?" he re-"Have you a machine to grind such

"Not exactly, but millers run just

Forty of the students of the Texas university are women.

"BLACK FLAGS" OF ANNAM. FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Twenty-four years ago, says a writer in an exchange, we had three or four inches of sand carted on part of a garden, the soil of which was too clayey for the successful or convenient raising of garden In an article on the Black Flags, the vegetables. V hen this sand was well worked in, the waole became an excellent sandy loam, just the soil for agreeable work n . The labor of drawing on Liu Yuen Fou was originally leader of the sand was considerable; but it a remnant of the Canton rebels (the Taep- was done in winter, when there was litings). He is now over sixty years of age. the else for the man and team to do, and He has a full face and manly figure. His beard and hair are like silver. His chargood as at first, and probably will for a past season, claims to have had best sucacter is of the heroic order, combining century to come, as the sand does not in fair proportion sagacity and courage; evaporate, wash away or become con- increase in yield over those planted in the sumed in the growth of plants, as will ordinary manner was about thirty-three

The Profits of Eggs. The Poultry World thinks it more profitable to raise eggs than chickens. This is what it says: We make no allusion to those large establishments where raising chickens as chickens for a near cient to make it worth while for farmcity market is undoubtedly a paving ers in general to give the plan a thorough ousiness. But we address the common | trial. poultry-raiser, living perhaps a considerable distance from market, who wishes among the mountains of Tien-fu-Chang and constantly through the winter, and

the house of the wealthy citizen, by no turned. would necessarily be cockerels and old of milk. hens to fatten for sale, but do not make it your business to sell dead stock instead of eggs every year of their lives."

Self-Cleaning Cisterns. Not one farmer in one hundred knows

how to manage a cistern so as to keep the water in it pure and wholesome. majority use the water so long as it can be tolerated. Then when the odor becomes intolerable the cistern is cleaned The chief sources of impure water in

the outside, gaseous contamination from any sewer or cesspool near at hand and decaying organic matter from the gutters ernment of his own territory. All mat- and water pipes. The remedies are obters of instruction and maintenance, all vious; construct the cistern so as to exclude all outside contaminations and keep the roofs and gutters, down which the rain washes into the cistern, clean and free from fallen leaves, etc. Professor R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural college, has given the subject of cisterns and their contents much study and investigation. He says that perintended the agricultural operations examination and analyses have proved and military drill of a certain number of | that the purest water is always at the top men. The youths were taught to read, and the foulest at the bottom of the cisbut not to any great extent-only enough | tern, hence by keeping the receiving end motion, if you understand yourself and to enable them to distinguish surnames of the pump-pipe near the surface of the purities. The pipe may be kept near the teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup The country they occupied consisted of forest and jungle, with deep ravines gallon jug, closed with a good cork, well eggs; stir with wheat flour about as stiff waxed over, makes an efficient float, as for cake and bake in a deep dish. Wire the end of the lead pipe to the handle so that the jug will float with the cup of sugar, a little more than half a mouth down and keep the pipe within a cup of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda foot or two of the surface of the water.

that cisterns be made self-cleansing by impurities from the bottom. The overflow pipe may be of tin or galvanized iron ing within two inches of the bottom of the cistern and the upper part of the tube passing water-tight through the powder, three teaspoonfuls of cinnamon wall of the cistern up to the height it is desired to limit the filling of the cistern. When the cistern fills to the top of the tube the excess of water will flow away through the pipe, but all the water that escapes must come from the bottom, thereby removing foul water and accumulated filth. A cistern constructed so

disinfected is most satisfactory. wired to a jug-float, so as to keep the receiving end near to the surface, will keep in good condition an indefinite length of time and provide water that is wholesome -New York World. The Value of Green Manures. Farmers have an exceedingly inadequate idea of the value of green manures. One who will sow his seed and wait pa-

tiently for the crop will be too impatient also varnished, an old housewife recomto grow a crop of rye or corn or clover to mends the saving of tea-leaves from the be plowed under to enrich the soil, and return its rich harvest another year. Another will spend hundreds of dollars them in clean, soft water; let them for purchased manure or fertilizers, but simmer for half an hour. When almost will not spend tens in growing a crop cold, strain them out, and, dipping a to plow into the soil for the same purflannel cloth in the water, wipe off the pose. And there are farmers who have quart of water is the due allowance.

determined to plow under a clover sod and have top-dressed in the fall or winter with this intention, but who have lost heart when they have seen a luxuriant How Indians Make Jewelry. growth on the ground, which seemed to be "a waste of good fodder," as they have said, and so they have waited and have article of trade among the wild tribes of either pastured it or mowed it off Indians on the plains, as well as among and robbed the soil of food which it the civilized ones. The shells are about sorely needed. This would seem quite different if farmers would think of their six inches long, and four inches broad. soil as something to be fed are supported | They are shaped like a saucer, and the to enable it to yield its produce, as much as a cow that yields milk or a sheep that merging into blue, green, pink and gold. yields wool. There are some close analogies between our fields and our ani- delicate, but hard to break. The Indians mals. An animal is a machine—if we saw it into pieces. some round, others like to call it so-by which we make salable products from raw materials. It is inexhaustible for its term of life so passed through little holes bored in the long as it is fed; but it is really inex- pieces. Brass beads are often strung on haustible in fact, because, before its useful life ends, it reproduces itself several ferent parts of the earring, while those times and simply becomes a link in a chain which we may draw out indefi- A large brass ring for the ear generally nitely without reaching the end of it.
So that in this view of it even an animal hung five or six pendants, made of beads is inexhaustible so long as it is fed. supported on wire. To these pendants And so is the soil, and no more and no are attached a crosspiece of green hide or longer, and, indeed, if it is not fed, a wool, then another column of pendants. field will be mere dead, useless matter just | To these are hung large and small beads, as a starved cow or sheep will be. The then another crosspiece, and next three armer must learn to think of his land in large wampum-beads, beneath which is this way or he gets a wrong idea of it. suspended the piece of shell that gives science of feeding his fields as he reads up that of feeding his live stock.

He must become acquainted the earring its value. A shell will make one pair of rings, and it generally costs two robes, or six dollars. They are some-He must not neglect to study up the the earring its value. A shell will make He must become acquainted thing over a foot long, and from three to with feeding tables and rations and kinds four inches in breadth at their widest of food for the land as well as for animals, and must provide them liberally. And as clover is accounted an excellent food for stock so it is an excellent food for land. But, at the same time, as there ized dwellers in cities and towns. are other fodders which can be used Superstitious Criminals. along with clover, or as a substitute

when helped out by more stimulating food, so there are other crops beside clover which may be made to serve as deeds of daring, quail before unreal danfood for the soil. Indeed, the soil is not gers. Let but a hare or a snake cross very exacting in this respect, although it never give something for nothing, and always returns freely in exact proportion to what it receives and no more: but it is omnivorous and has an exceed- ber or highwayman hardy enough to puringly strong digestion. So that the sue his enterprise, even if petitions and farmer cannot go astray if he will always sacrifices have already been offered in provide something for it. It may be due form to Bhawani, But the chirping arming, educating and entranchisms of a lizard, the cawing of a crow from a is a crop of buckwheat, and better still if it is rye or corn or even turnips or rape, but best of all if we can give it right, will restore his confidence, making rich clover which goes down deeply and draws food from the subsoil and opens the ber of the Hindu drama hastens cheer-fully to his work if he passes a rat-hole.

The laws of all entranchisms of a cluenting and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued settles two latter purposes of the Anti-Slavery because of the Anti-Slavery because of the and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other their stears and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued to the cotton and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued for mercy were fruitless. Cuton and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued to the cotton and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued to the cotton and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued to the cotton and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued to the cotton and cotton goods, wool and woolens, metals, other the argued for mercy were fruitless. Cuton and cotton goods, wool a its broad leaves to the air and gathers fully to his work if he passes a rat-hole. -Atlantic Monthly. from that source too, as well as others which other plants cannot reach, and so Big Pearl From the Panama Canal. gives the farmer a hundred fold in return for the seed and labor he has ex-

the world .- London Telegraph.

pended. There are other ways of manur-

Farm and Garden Notes.

meal as food for milch cows.

water or milk at this season

to provide

Dr. Caldwell speaks very highly of oat-

Money spent in paint for farm build-

It will pay everybody who keeps hens

It is a mistaken notion that any soil is

good enough for beans. Beans require

good soil well prepared for paying re-

them with plenty of clean

ings and implements is money saved.

area being four and a half acres.

Have a big, cheap wash boiler. Put SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

it on a back kitchen stove, with soft water. Into this put all the bones, potato peelings, bread scraps, gravy, meat, vegetables, etc., that comes from your table. Add any food-corn, rye, barley, meal-for chickens that you may happen to have. Add also red pepper and salt. Dump this into a trough for your chickens while the heat of the boiling has not gone out of it. Crack the bones and it will pay in eggs. We give this feed in The Country Gentleman, reporting its cess with potatoes. With this crop the per cent. in quantity, while the quality was much improved, the tubers being larger, fairer and less affected with rot. The results with corn were less flattering. although an increase of about twenty per the crop of potatoes was certainly suffi-Small potatoes, cut, were used for

To show how cold weather affects cows to make the most of his stock. And to an intelligent dairy farmer mentions a such we say raise every pullet your premi- case where a herd of cows, which had ses will accommodate. Treat them in usually been supplied from troughs and allowed to cultivate the wild country such a manner that they will lay early pipes in the stalls, were, on account of an among the mountains of Tien-fu-Chang and constantly through the winter, and obstruction in the pipes, obliged to be you will make more money than you can turned out twice a day while the weather by raising chickens to sell for broilers, was cold to be watered in the yard. The unless at the fancy prices that such things quantity of milk instantly decreased, and bring in cities. Most country breeders in three days the falling off became very have no such market for what they considerable. After the pipes were chance to have to sell, and the small mended, and the cows again watered as prices they obtain at a country hotel or before in their stalls the flow of milk re-Cows when giving means pays for the extra trouble and care are more sensitive to the cold than that early chickens cost. Of course, if when they are day, and exposure to seyou have a large number of fowls, there vere cold interferes with the secretion

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

If crops are not kept free from weeds fertilizers are lost or do more harm than of making live hens give you hundreds of eggs every year of their lives."

good by furnishing food for the weeds.
This was clearly shown by some recent experiments made by Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, where a plat of mangels planted for forty years on the same ground was much more thifty than the main crop, which had been heavily manured. The experimental plat was kept exceedingly clean, while in the main crop, owing to the wet season, the weeds were numerous. It is an erroneous idea that corn alone the best diet for pigs. It is too heating and is deficient in albuminoids. To correct this we must add an article, says the Breeder's Gazette, that will make up for the deficiency. For example, skim milk is highly nitrogenous and has nearly four per cent. of true albuminoids. Two and a third pounds of skim milk contain as much albuminous food as is found in one pound of corn. But we cannot always add milk. Linseed cake, meal or pea meal greatly increases the value of corn as a hog feed. The pig kept in a small pen, getting milk and table scraps, with a little corn, is noted for continued good health and even de-

Household Hints and Recipes. To make corn bread, take two cups of dian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, two of molasses, one quart of sweet milk, two Lemon cookies are made of one large

dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of hot Professor Kedzie recommends, also, water; flavor with lemon, and use just flour enough so that you can roll the means of an overflow pipe to carry off cookies out thin; bake in a quick oven. An old-fashioned and toothsome spice cake is made of three pounds of seedless in the shape of the letter f, three inches raisins, one and a half pounds of citron, in diameter; the bottom of the f reachcups of sweet milk, four cups of flour, six eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking

and two of mace. It is not generally known that when coffee beans are placed upon hot coals or upon a hot plate the flavor arising is one of the most effective and at the same time agreeable disinfectants. If no heat is obtainable, even the spreading of ground coffee on the object to be For ham and eggs on toast, chop fine

cold boiled or baked ham. Toast and butter slices of stale bread; crush the crust with a napkin to soften it. Spread with the ham and set in oven for three or four minutes. Beat six eggs with a half cupful of milk, a little pepper and salt. Put this in a saucepan and stir over the fire until it begins to thicken. Take off, beat well for a moment, spread over the ham on toast; serve hot immediately. To clean stained wood-work which is

teapot for a few days. Drain them and when you have a sufficient quantity put paint, drying it with another flannel One cup of tea leaves to one

The California sea-shell is a regular one-fith of an inch in thickness, five or outside is prismatic, the colors often Near the edge the shell is very thin and square, oblong or pendant, and these wires, as a sort of washer, between difsuspended on sinew form the pendants. portion. What the ears of the Indians are made of to withstand such a strain is a mystery; but pride and vanity tell the story of savage as well as the more civil-

Superstitious to a degree known only o India, unprincipled men, who live by his path, or an owl screech in the distance; let but one of his party kill a tiger, or a dog run off with the head of a sacrificed sheep, and there is not a rob-

The various industries along the line of the new American canal seem to have ng the soil, but among them plowing in already received an impetus from its conof green crops has no superior.—New struction. Among others the pearl York Times. vigor, and with a good deal of success, is many fine specimens have lately been found. Among some consigned to Mr. Benson, Bond street, is a very fine-shaped pearl, called the "Lesseps," weighing early 200 grains. It is about the most mportant that has been in the market for many years, and takes its place in the list of the largest known pearls in

> The cellars under Philadelphia's new city hall are the largest in America, their

favoring a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industries and afford protection to labor, but not, to create moreover. lies, were laid on the table...The select committee on library accommodations reported a bill providing for the purchase of lands east of the capitol gapunds for a congressional library building, and appropriating \$500,000 to begin work with. The committee of the capitol gaputality on the mittee on judiciary reported favorably on the Lowell bankruptcy bill. The committee on education and labor reported favorably on the bills establishing a bureau of labor stathe bills establishing a bureau of labor statistics, and limiting a day's work in the government workshops to eight hours. The Senate authorized the committee that had been instructed to investigate alleged election outrages in Virginia and Mississippi to send sub-committees to various places. Mr. Sherman offered a bill to regulate banking. The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, and to extend the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, was favorably reported... The bill suspending for a further period of five years the section of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the landing of guano except for use in the United States from guano islands under the protection of the United States was passed... Mr. Hawley introduced again his bill of the last Congress prohibiting pension agents from receiving any compensation for prosethe last Congress promoting pension agents from receiving any compensation for prosecuting a claim beyond the amount allowed by the commissioner of pensions, and regulating fees.... Senator Morrill introduced a bill which is practically a substitute for Senator McPherson's financial bill.

Mr. Miller, of New York, reported favorably the bill providing means for the suppression and extircation of pleuro-nneumonia. sion and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals...The Senate, after debate, ra-sed the bill "to provide for the completion of the capitol terraces and the stairways connected therewith." The bill appropriates \$77,580.98...Mr. Miller, of California, from

Mr. Morrison introduced his bill for the reduction of the tariff. Mr. Eaton introduced a bill making it a felony for any officer of the government to permit his subordinates to be assessed for political purposes, and making an official who contributes money liable to indictment. Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a bill the interval of the permit in the produced a bill the set when the produced a bill the produced a bill the set when the produced a bill the produced a bill the produced a bill the set when the produced a bill the bill the produced a bill the bill the produced a bill the b bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ludson river, and Mr. Dorsheimer across the Eudson river, and Mr. Dorsheimer a bill for the free importation of coal, iron or and coke, and the products of Canada. Other bills were introduced by Mr. Long to establish a life-saving station at Gay Head; by Mr. Weller offering a reward of \$100,000 in standard silver dollars to the master, owner and crew of any vessel that rescues Lieutenant Greely and party during 1884; by Mr. Anderson, to prevent the sale of Pacific railroads before they have fully discharged their obligations to the United States; by Mr. Houk a resolution directing the committee on education to inquire into the working and management of agricultural colleges in aid of which lands have been granted, and to recommend such measures as will secure to the intended.

have been granted, and to recommend such measures as will secure to the industrial classes the benefits intended by the act of Congress....The Speaker announced a few changes in the House committees. Mr. Thomas takes Mr. Chace's place on river and harbors, Mr. Rockwell the place of Mr. Milliken on education, and Mr. Eaton the place of Mr. G. D. Wise on the foreign affairs committee.

Mr. Dorsheimer's foreign copyright bill was reported favorably from the committee on the judiciary...The joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of postmasters, revenue collectors and United States district at orneys was reported adversely... The House

neys was reported adversely....The House spent some time on the bill to eradicate pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, but no action was taken...Mt. Finnerty introduced a memorial from the Western Associated Press, asking that the postage on new-papers mailed by others than the publishers be fixed A resolution reported from the committee on foreign affairs by Mr. Belmont, ca ling upon the President for copies of correspond-ence and information about extradition

treaties and stipulations with Great Britain since 1876, was adopted. A report accom-panying the resolution states that the ex-tradition treaty of 1842 with Great Britain remains unenlarged and unimproved. It covers murder, assault with intent to mur-der, piracy, arson, robbery and forgery, but not burglary, the fabrication and circula-tion of counterfeit money, bonds and bank notes, embezzlement of public money any of the modern commercial crimes....T House spent a long time in debate on its b to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia. Messrs. Cox and Potter, of New York, and others, op-posed the bill, on the ground that it tended to break down the old, well-ordered division of

PROMINENT PEOPLE

ARTHUR.—The President is firty-four years old, weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, and is six feet tall. MURPHY.—Francis Murphy, the great temperance worker, has just been paying first visit to Boston.

Cox.-Representative S. S. Cox is to be paid \$75,000 by a Norwich (Conn.) publishing nouse for his reminiscences. OFFUT. - Charles S. Offut, the new speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives, only twenty-seven years of age. Jackson.-Dr. Lois O. Jackson fills the position of resident physician in a hospital for children in Philadelphia. She is a pretty blonde, twenty-three years of age, and is giving entire satisfaction in her positio i. RHODES.-Lieutenant Rhodes, the hero of

the Gay Head disaster, has been in the revenue marine service for eleven years. His age is thirty-three, he is a native of Connecticut and has the record of a first-class man.

Armour,—P. D. Armour, leading man in the Chicago pig-packing business, is certain that France and Germany ought to be punished without an instant's delay for excluding men are easily frightened.

Mason.-Colonel Macomb Mason, a native of Virginia, and graduate of the United States Naval academy, who went with his State in the cival war, and since then has been in the Egyptian service, is the "Mr. Mason" whom Baker Pasha has appointed military governor of Massowah. SHAW.—Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, spends \$50,000 annually out of her private income in support of thirty kindergartens and twenty nurseries which she has established in these parts of the city where the lished in those parts of the city where the roughest and most squalid features reign. addition to this she spends \$200,000 a year

in other charities.
SMITH.—The steamer of Leigh Smith, the arctic explorer, was crushed in the ice, and he was forced to live in a snow house on seal and walrus till rescued, but went again immediately on a Dutch steamer, that was sunk. He is now trying to make arrange-ments to go again. He has spent his entire fortune in exploration ventures.

CAPROM.—The emperor of Japan has conferred upon General Horaca Capron, of Washington, the second order of the Rising Sun. a mark of appreciation for the valuable services rendered by the latter to Japan, services rendered by the latter to Japan, especially in the development of the resources of the island of Yesso, the most northernly of the Japanese group. This is the first time the order has been conferred upon

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ketch of the Life of the Well-Known Following is a sketch of the life of Wendell Phillips, the agitator and lecturer, who died at Boston after a short illness, in his seventy-

Wendell Phillips was born on November 29, 1811, his father, John Phillips, having been the first mayor of the city. He attendbeen the may be an additional ted in 1831. Two years later he graduated from the law school of the college and a year afterward was admitted to the bar. In 1836 afterward was admitted to the bar. In 1950 he became a Garrison Abolitionist and was an ardent upholder of the principles held and advocated by Mr. Garrison. In October, 1835, when Mr. Garrison was mobbed while attempting to deliver an address at a washing of the Female Auti-Slavery society. meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery society, of Boston, and on which occasion he received such rough treatment that he was partly denuded of his clothing and was placed in iail by the mayor in order to save his life, Mr. Phillips warmly esponsed his cause. They then became fast friends and in all of Mr. Garrison's efforts to abolish slavery Mr. tinued to support the cause of abolition until the accomplishment of this purpose at the end of the civil war.

As an orator ne first became distinguished in 1837. In 1863 and 1864 he advocated the approved March 3, 1883, there shall be Phillips was his ardent supporter. arming, educating and enfranchising At a meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1875, called At a meeting in Fancial Hall in 1863, cancer to denounce President Grant's Louisiana policy Mr. Phillips appeared and made a speech in favor of the policy. He was opposed to captal punishment, was foremost in the ranks of a lyocates for prison reform and the prohib-

liquor law and strongly upheld woman suffrage.

It was probably as a lecturer that he was best known. He had delivered lectures in most of the Northern States, his more notable subjects being "The Lost Arts" and "Toussaint L'Ouverture," and his funeral eulogies on Theodore Parker and John Brown attracted universal notice. His speeches were never published complete, although several of them have been issued in pamphlet form and have been widely circulated in this country and in England. Particl collections were published in Boston in

THE FLOODS.

Loss of Life and Immense Damage to

Property. The havoc wrought last year by heavy rains and rising waters has been repeated this

have been lost and millions of dollars' worth had of property has been destroyed. A Wheeling (W. Va.) dispatch says: One-half of the city is submerged, from 5,900 to 7,000 people are homeless, and the loss in money will reach from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. When day ight this morning revealed a thirty-six-foot stage it was evident to all that a flood of unprecedented representations was at heard a d this dent to all that a flood of unprecedented proportions was at hand, a d the thousands who were exposed to immediation at once commenced active preparations to place merchandiss and household effects in a place of safety. The water was rising at the rate of a foot perhour, and as the hours went by and the beiling muddy torrent increased steadily and persistently, the excitement of the early morning gave way to a panic, increasing us norning gave way to a panic, increasing a

morning gave way to plant and mornin in private residences, hotels and market-houses, or are walking the streets without any shelter whatever. Wheeling Island, comprising about 800 acres and containing a population of 4,500, is entirely under water, and the loss there alone is \$400,000. Hundr. ds of warehouses in the business part of the town are deluged, and streets in the higher portion are piled high with barrels of sugar, salt, oil and nails, bales of prints and dry goods, and all the miscellaneous merchan-dise of a city of 35,000 inhabitants. Citizens of all classes and pursuits are on the verge of despair. Hain has fallen continuously for sixty hours, and from five to seven feet more of despair. Rain has fallen continuously for sixty hours, and from five to seven feet more water is looked for. This will raise the stage to fifty-two feet, and will drive additional thousands from their houses and cause a further loss of millions of dollars. Several lives have already been lost here and in the surrounding towns. From Bellaire, Bridgeport, West Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and Fulton, Wellsburg, Benwood and Moundsville, W. Va., heartrending accounts of suffering come. Some of these towns are entirely submerged, West Wheeling, for example, not having a solitary home out of the water. Within a radius of fitteen miles 25,000 people are homeless, and the loss will reach \$5,000,000.

The river at Wheeling, ordinarily but 600 feet wide, is now swolien to a mile and a quarter, and this will give some faint idea of the havoc and ruin wrought. Many streets lined with handsome residences and tasteful grounds can be navgated by steamboats, and one filled with ice and heavy driftwood.

grounds can be nav.gated by steamboats, and one filled with ice and heavy drift-wood was whirled along by a five-mile current. No trains have left or arrived since noon, and all the railroad tracks are far under water. Reports of narrow escapes of disasters to property and suffering to people, especially the poorer classes, are constantly coming in, but several days must elapse before anything like full and authentic information by the several day.

elapse before anything like full and authentic information can be gathered. Deaths by drowning are reported from several out-oftown points.

A Louisville (Ky.) dispatch says: The river here up to ten o'clock to-night has risen to within eight feet of the highest point last year, and all the front of the river is submerged. The rain has been falling steadily all day, but the downpour is lighter. All of the shipping in port and half of Portland suburbs are floo ed, and 400 families have been compelled to move out of them. All business was suspended, and every vehicle that could be pressed into the service was in demand. The city is being searched, and shelter is accity is being searched, and shelter is ac-cepted wherever it can be obtained. Those who cannot obtain rooms are moving into who cannot obtain rooms are moving into sheds and stables. The old exposition building owned by the government for a customhouse site, will be prepared by the city authorities as a refuge. It will accommodate 3,000 people comfortably. Other halls and buildings have been secured capable of sheitering all the sufferers who may need it. A Marietta (Ohio) dis, atch says: The city has been plunged into the depths of mourning to-day by a terrible disaster, the result of the high water. A large number of people were standing on the banks of the Muskingum river, watching the drifts on the surface, States mint, told a sub-committee of the House committee on weights and measures, that he thought between five and seven milwhen the hank on which they were standing that he thought between five and seven million trade dollars were out, and he believed in the hands of traders. The sub-committee gave way, and a large part of the crowd was thrown into the r.ver. Those who did not fall in were overcome with panic, and many children were carried away by the switt waters before an effort could be made to save them. It is thought at least fifteen persons were drowned. The town almost completely overflowed, and hundred tions to the Senate: Henry D. Lyman, of Ohio, to be second assistant postmaster-gen-eral; William H. Dickson, of Utah, to be atof families have abandoned their homes. moving away in some cases with only what they could carry. The river has reacher torney of the United States for the Territory of Utah. forty-five feet, an I reports from above confirm the belief entertained that the present flood will be without a parallel.

From Cincinnati, Co. umbus and Pittsburg, and other points along the Oaio, came similar tales of disaster by the rising waters, re-

sulting in immense damage to property of every description and untold suffering to the inundated people, thousands of whom have lost their all. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

American Surety company of New York. EDWARD McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the secretaryship of the Repub. MRS. LANGTRY is drawing good houses lican congressional committee.

REPRESENTATIVE YAPLE, of Michigan, called at the department of agriculture with a sample of ham which had been sent to him from Niles, Mich. Dr. Salmon examined the pork and pronounced it infected with trichine to a greater degree than any he has ever examined. The hog appeared to be a bestley eximal when killed. A family of lican congressional committee. "HAZEL KIRKE" is in its fourth year under CARLOTTA PATTI and her hu-band De-Munck are coming back to America soon for a concert tour under Max Strakosch. The recent performance, in Brussels, o

the great musical event of the season. REMENYI is at Havana, and he and his fiddle are being jobbed around the houses of the swell Cubans. He will give public concerts BONANZA MACKEY has guaranteed Pat

\$65,000 for a season in San Francisco, and Manager Mapleson accepted the proposition THE Senate has rejected the nomination of Paul Strobach as United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama. for her. MORRIS BARRYMORE, Modjeska's leading man, has written for her a play called "Madjerda," and she will produce it at Baltimore before long. MR. IRVING's engagement in Chicago was

the largest dramatic engagement ever played in that city. The receipts for the fortnight were \$36,164.
McCaull is to bring out a new comic opera. called "Desire," before long at Philadel ata It is the work of J. P. Sousa, once leade: of the one-time famous Philadelphia church choir company, and now of the Marine hand at Washingnton.

at Washingnton.

The twenty-first triennial musical festival at Norwich, Eng., will take place on October 14, 15, 16 and 17, this year. Among other famous pieces, "The Hose of Sharon," an oratorio composed expressly for the occasion by A. C. Mackenzie, will be given. A new section has also how promoted for the festi-In the absence of one of the actors in th burlesque of "Prospero," lately performed at a London theatre, the blind daughter of one

of the property-k epers took the part of Ariel, directing her action entirely by sound. More than this, at one performance she played the role of the heroine Miranda, and, although of necessity often prompted and occasionally even "spoken for" by another actress, she went through the play without causing the went through the play without causing the unlicance the last suspicion that she was garrison at Sinkat, becoming desperate at their starving situation, made an attempt to cut their way through to Sunkim, but were theatre in Christiana, Norway. The first

A QUEER occurrence took place recently at a theatre in Christiana, Norway. The first representation in Danish of Schonthan's "Der Schwabenstreich" was about to begin, when a patriotic Norwegian excitedly arose and exclaimed that it was a shame to allow the production of foreign pieces while those of the best native writers were cooly assigned to oblivion. The speech created a great sensation, and most of the audience left the theatre and went to another theatre where a play by a native was being enacted. These retriefs returned however, before Schonfedure of the first day's festivities. The play by a native was being enacted. These patriots returned, however, before Schonthan's play was concluded, and vigorously hissed it off the stage.

The editor of a newspaper at Posen, land, Jankovski by name, has been senteneed to two years' imprisonment because he published an address congratulating Cardinal Ledochowski, primate of Poland, on his

THE TARIFF.

Proposed Reduction of 20 Per Cent. -Many Additions to the Free List. by the provisions of Mr. Morrison's tariff bill, introduced in the House, a proposed reduction of twenty per cent. is made in nuloss of 2,000 men in killed and wounded. merous articles, while in a few cases the re-duction is greater or less than that rate. One duction is greater or less than that rate. One provision prevents any reduction to a rate lower than in the Morrill act of 1861. The

duties now imposed on these articles:

nand chemical products, except as nerematter provided.

No duty shall after July 1, 1884, be levied or collected in excess of forty per cent. ad valorem on cotton and cotton goods, fifty per centum ad valorem on metals, and sixty per centum ad valorem on wol and woolen goods.

Them to Suakim.

At the great carnival in Montreal the mock attack on the magnificent palace, built of ice blocks, was witnessed by 125,000 people.

Professor G. A. Cather, of Ashville, Ala Makes the following flood prediction.

centum ad valorem on wol and woolen goods.

The following articles shall be exempt from duty: Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, the dross or residum from burnt pyrites, and sulphur ore; lead ore and lead dross; chromic ore; coal slack, or culm; coal bituminous or shale; timber, hewn and sawed, or used for spars and in building wharves; hay, chicory root, acorns and dandelion root, jute butts, bristles, beeswax, lime, glycerine, ish gum, ishigalass, sponges, dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum, extract of hemlock and other barks used for tanning, indigo, tartars, coment, whiting and Paris white dry, wood pamphlet form and have been widely circulated in this country and in England. Particle collections were published in Boston it are, coal tar and its products, logwood and other dye woods, decoctions of other, umber, scattered through numerous periodicals and newspapers.

It is reported that a priest in Mexico has discovered the key to the Aztec writings.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States. At a meeting of cotton operatives, representing fifty-one mills, in Fall River, Mass., it was resolved to strike in ten of the mills against a proposed reduction in wages. Eight thousand persons were thus thrown out of employment. It was decided to pay single men of the strikers \$4 per week, married men \$4.50, and twenty-five cents for each child while the strike continues, and also to ask for assistance from the cotton operatives throughout New England.

What prophers of various Masonic

WHILE members of various Masonic lodges were assembled in a hall at Guiltord, N. Y., preparing to attend a funeral, the floor of the hall suddenly gave way, precipitating seventy men to the floor below. A year in the Ohio valley. A number of lives umber of men were severely injured. MRS. CATHERINE DIX, widow of Governo Dix, died in New York a few days since. THE Queen of Tahiti, the largest of the Society islands, has been traveling across the continent, and recently arrived in New

A GREAT crowd witnessed the funeral of Judge Packer, late president of the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Mauch Chunk, Penn. Business was entirely suspended and special trains brought hundreds of people from New York, Philadelphia and other points. The pall begrees numbered thirty-two including pall bearers numbered thirty-two, including Congressman Samuel J. Randall. At Homer, N. J., James E. Lines, a carriage trimmer, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, from whom he had lived apart

for several years, and shot her twice, in flicting fatal wounds; then he killed him-self. Lines was a man of violent disposition self. Lines was a man of violent disposition, and his wife had refused to go with him to Denver, Col., where he had been li ving. "BILLY" McGLORY, the most notorious of New York dance-house keepers, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for violation of the excise law. GOVERNOR ROBINSON, Mayor Martin, and many other prominent people attended Wendell Phillips' funeral in Boston. The remains lay in state in Faneuil hall, where they were viewed by thousands.

they were viewed by thousands.

FIFTY farmers from all over the country were present at the annual convention of the American Agricultural association in New York. A paper by United States Senator Vance, of North Carolina, on "The Organization of Farmers for Political Protection," and other papers of interest to farmers were read THREE Irisli laborers were struck by a night express train near Baden, Penn., and instantly killed.

South and West.

priating \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers THE two stages running between Whitesby the floods. boro and Gainesville, Texas, were robbed a few days since by three road agents. VIGILANTES have recently hung a large umber of horse thieves in Northern Ne-THE s'camer Natchez burst her boiler near THE s'camer Natchez burst her boiler near Baton Rouge, La., and was run ashore by the pilot. A colored boy was instantly killed and one passenger terribly scalded.

"Sandy" Robinson, a negro imprisoned at Crockett, Texas, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Lathrop, was taken out of jail by masked men and banged. oraska. As many as eleven are said to have been strung up within a fortnight. THE Senate committee on commerce authorized Mr. Frye to report to the Senate a new bill for the relief of American shipoing. This has been prepared by the comnittee as a substitute for all the various bills

masked men and hanged.

At Rendville, Ohio, two men called Peter Clifford, a brakeman, twenty-three years old, to his door and shot him dead. Four members of the Hickey family of desperadoes were arrested, and at night a crowd of men took Richard Hickey from the guards and hanged him to a tree. CHARLES PALMER, of Youngstown, Ohio, railroad baggage master, was crippled in a collision, and the company has paid him \$25,-

Comston, and the company has paramated by company and paramater of the company has paramated by the company and paramated by the company and the company and the company and the company has been killed by robbers in Chihuahua, Mexico, where he was manager of a silver mine. was manager of a silver mine.

After a long and desperate struggle in the Kentucky Democratic senatorial caucus, Congressman Joseph C. S. Blackburn received the nomination for United States Senator, obtaining on the last ballot 63 votes to 57 for Senator Williams, the name of Speaker Carlisle having been withdrawn. Mr. Blackburn was born in Kentucky in 1838, studied law served two forms in the legislature. in

of 6,356,980 pieces, worth \$4,221,023.

congressional enactment.

MR. BURCHARD, the director of the United

THE President sent the following nomina

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of J.

torney for the northern district of Illinois.

MR. RICHARD A. ELMER, second assistant

vere reported in a critical condition.

THE navalappropriation bill provides for mappropriation of \$14,329,196, being \$8,326,-04 less than the estimates, and \$1,565,238

less than the appropriation for the cur-

Poreign.

PLACARDS have been posted throughout Paris inciting the disaffected policemen and

A CORUNNA (Spain) dispatch says that a

Spanish vessel was capsized during a heavy gale, and her crew of nineteen persons were

THE remains of Commander De Long and

his companions of the lost steamer Jean-nette were received, upon their arrival in

Berlin from the long journey through Russia, by United States Minister Sargent. The coffins, which filled the floor of one car, were hidden by beautiful wreaths and

owers presented by various corporations en

EL MAHDI'S insurgents are reported to be

falling back from Khartoum. The False Prophet's forces have made an unsuccessful attack upon the fortified camp of the

At a Nationalist meeting in Ballymote,

Ireland, a fight occurred between the Na-tionalists and a body of Orangemen. Three

Nationalists and two Orangemen were

A PORTION of the beleaguered Egyptian

The editor of a newspaper at Posen, Po

BAKER PASHA'S force of Egyptians, while

TEWFIK BEY, an Egyptian officer, and 400 of his troops, have been surrounded by the

THE slaughter of Baker Pasha's troops by

the False Prophet's followers continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians

mics ricken and fed upon th

cut their threats. Six British transports lying at Trinkitat took aboard Baker Pasha

and the thaw in February is likely to be un-precedented, and accompanied with consid-

starving workmen to arms.

rent year.

Egyptians.

postmaster-general, has resigned his posi-tion in order to take the presidency of the

staff officers. The rebels lost 600 men. RESOLUTIONS condemning the government's policy in Egypt were introduced b law, served two terms in the legislature, in the opposition party in the British house of 1874 was elected to Congress, and has served tords and the house of commons. there ever since. In a discussion in the British house of Washington commons on the importation of foreign cat-DURING January the various United States mints coined \$3,180 gold pieces, worth \$1,061,245; 2,350,000 standard silver dollars; 1,050,000 dimes, worth \$105,000, and 2,873,800 minor pieces, worth \$104,778, making a total

subject.

clared that the number of cases of disease among cattle imported from America'in 1883 was 536, against 647 cases among cattle from

AN ARMY ROUTED. has been considering the subject of the with-drawal of the trade dollar from circulation by Baker Pasha's Force Defeated by the False Prophet.

> Two Thousand of the Egyptian Troops Killed and Wounded.

A. Leonard, to be consultaneously defined States at Calcutta; Oscar Malmros, of Minnesota, to be United States consul at Leith; Joseph H. Durkey, as United States marshal for the northern district of Florida, and Richard S. Tuthill, United States at the consultant of the northern district of Florida, and Richard S. Tuthill, United States at the consultant of the consultant district of Fluincies. Baker Pasha, the Egyptian commander has been badly defeated by the False Prophet's followers. Baker had with him 8,500 men, and was advancing when attacked. The losses in killed and wounded amount to 2,000 men. Baker with the remnant of his force succeeded in reaching Trinkitatwhere the gunboat Ranger is lying. A dispatch from Cairo says the khedive has received a telegram from Baker Pasha reporting his defeat near Tokar. His losses were 2,000 men, four Krupp cannon and two Gatling guns. The Turks and Europeans fought well. Baker

Turks and Europeans fought well. Baker will return at once to Suakim with the reever examined. The hog appeared to be a healthy animal when killed. A family of five persons rarrow for the ham in a raw state. One person is dead, and four more were reported in a critical condition.

The following details of the fight have been received: Baker Pasha began his advance from the intrenchments at Trinkitat on Sunday. His force consisted of 3,000 troops, badly armed. and short of ammunition, and many of whom showed an unwillingness to proceed. Baker Pasha had sent from Trinkitat to Cairo an rasna nad sent from Trinkitat to Cairo an urgent appeal for rifles to replace the old muskets with which members of his troops were armed. In reply he received orders to try to force his way to Tokar without delay and, with the English officers connected with the expedition becan the manch. and, with the English officers connected with the expedition, began the march, expect-ing defeat. The spies had falsely re-ported that the roads were clear with the exception of small bands of rebels. On Ionday forenoon a portion of the advance accountered a body of Osman Digna's troops

encountered a body of Osman Digins a stock and a fight ensued, which was more of a rout than a battle.

Baker Pasha lost all his camels and baggage in the fight. Most of the Egyptian-officers and men bolted. Colonel Sartorius tried hard to rally them, but without success. The Europeans but without success. The Europeans behaved splendidly. Colonel Sartorius narrow, escaped with his life. The enemy pursued almost into Trinkitat. The Europeans, police and Turkish infantry were cut to pieces. Fourteen European and three native officers are missing.

officers are missing.

The fight was begun by a few Arab horsemen attacking Baker Pasha's cavalry, which fied. Baker then formed a square, which the enemy surrounded. The rest of the figyptians then fied in confusion and the gunners deserted their guns. Baker Pasha was several times surrounded by the enemy, but with his staff, managed to cut his way. but with his staff managed to cut his way through.

The enemy's force was inferior in numbers

The enemy's force was interest in manners to Baker Fasha's. Only three sides of a square were formed owing to the fact that two companies of the Egyptian troops stood still, being overcome with fright. The enemy poured into this gap, when the Egyptians three away their rifles and flung themselves an the ground screening for mercy. The on the ground, screaming for mercy. The of their own men by wild firing.

The enemy betrayed profound contempt for their opponents. All the stores at Trinkitat have been brought away.

Colonel Burnaby is safe.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A Building Demolished and Eight A terrible gasoline explesion occurred in F. M. Orr's stove and tinware store at Alliance, Ohio. Orr's store was in a large new brick block in the middle of the town. Several persons were in the store, and two families lived on the second and third floors.
The force of the explosion broke the windows
of the other buildings on the square.
Orr's block was leveled to the ground, and two brick blocks, one on either side of it, yielded to the shock, while others farther away were baily damaged. In a few moments the fames rose from the ruins, and the fire alarm was sounded. Such excitement prevailed that the fire gained so much headops by prevaled that the fire gained so much nead-ptians way as to nearly consume the ruins, and two houses were burned before it was got under control.

Meanwhite the scene was harrowing in the

extreme. It was known that six or mor extreme. It was known that six of indee persons were killed or were then imprisoned in the wreck, or would perish by fire. Men, wome, and children were wringing their hands, and the relatives of the inmates of the buildings destroyed wanderes about in hopelessness and despair at their inability to save

F. M. Orr, Elmer Orr, his son; Mrs. Homer of Highlands, a daughter: Mrs. Frank Evans, and two children aged two and four months, were known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion. These building at the time of the explosion. all perished. The women and children were in the second and third stories, and are supposed to have been killed by the fawalls. Mr. Orr and son were spoken to while confined under debris, but were burned to death. T debris, but were burned to death. These bodies were all recovered, and were crushed or charred so as to be hardly recognizable. Nine or ten other persons were injured. The explosion was caused by fumes from the pasoline. A child of Mr. Orr turned a faucet in a barrel and the fluid ran out on the floor. Mr. Orr was mopping it up, when the gas arising therefrom ignited from a gas-

NEW YORK'S Fish commission has distrib WITH regard to value of product the great nted 59,632,000 fish of various sorts since it was organized in 1869. Of this number 55,-618,000 were thad, and this work has been furniture manufacturing cities stand in the following order: New York, Chicago, Phila-delphia, Cincinnati and Boston. chiefly in the Hudson river.